

Name: _____

Science

Life Cycle of a Flower



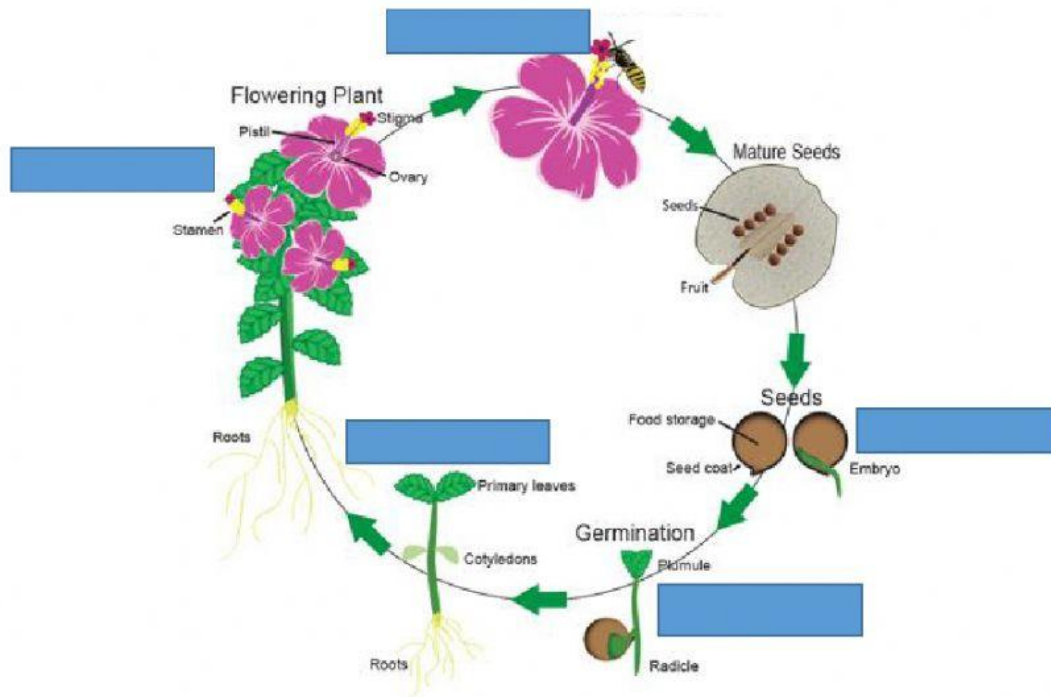
Use your class notes and background knowledge to help you answer the questions.

Match the stages of the life cycle of a flower with its description.

Stages	Description
Seed stage _____	a. Scattering seeds by wind, animals, water and humans. Once the seeds fall to the ground, the plant cycle starts all over again.
Germination _____	b. When seeds get all the things it needs such as warmth, water and light, it will sprout or begin to grow.
Growth _____	c. Pollinators such as insects, animals, wind and water carry pollen from the male parts of flower to the female parts of flower.
Reproduction _____	d. A miniature plant called an embryo is inside a seed. The hard outside of the seed is called the seed coat and protects the embryo.
Pollination _____	e. As soon as leaves emerge, they start the process of photosynthesis, where plants produce their own food and cause new leaves to grow, the root and stem system to develop more and the flower bud to develop.
Spreading seeds _____	f. In the bud, a tiny but complete flower forms. The sepals protect the bud before it opens. The sexually reproductive parts of the plant develop (pistil & stamen). After pollination takes place, the fertilized eggs become the seeds. In fruit producing plants, the ovary ripens and becomes fruit.

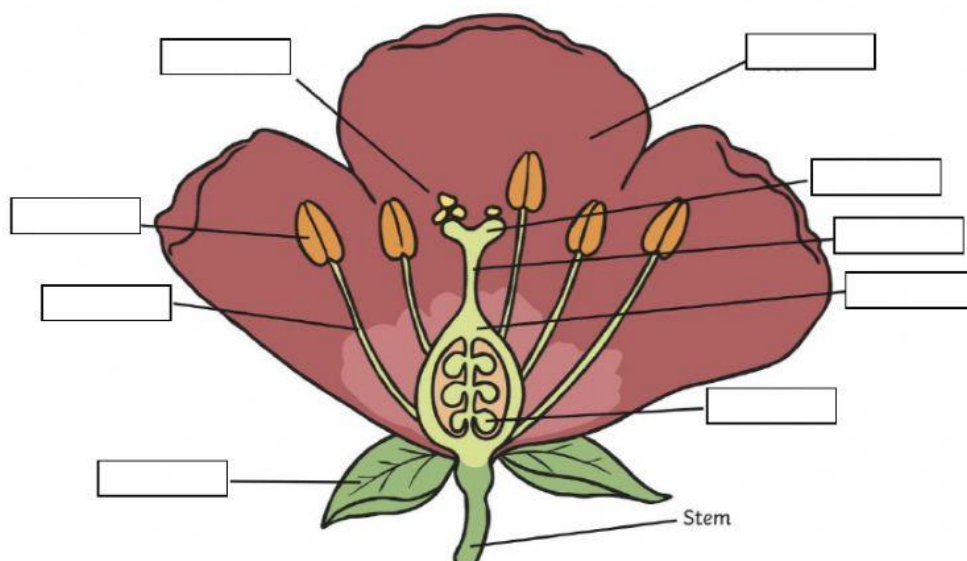
Label the Life Cycle of the Flower

seed stage	pollination	germination
growth	reproduction	



Label the parts of flower. Use the words from the box.

sepal	filament	anther	pollen	petal
Stigma	style	ovary	ovules	



Label the parts of the seed - **embryo**, **seed coat** and **stored food**.

